

## ALLIES ARE TO GET NO MORE U. S. LOANS

Houston Says Glass's Policy Will Be Followed Despite Many Appeals.

BILL NOW \$9,659,834,649

Only Congress Can Change Stand—Interest After Three Years, Is Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary of the Treasury Houston said positively today that the halt called in loans by the United States to the allied Governments was permanent, and that there would be no more drawing of American funds for this purpose. This was the policy of Secretary Glass, but the calls for relief from many sections of Europe became so insistent lately that some concession might be made. This decision was taken, Secretary Glass announced, with a little more than \$10,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 loan fund authorized by Congress still undistributed.

The rest will not be issued in foreign currencies of any kind. The exact total of the loans made under the Congress enactment was given as \$9,659,834,649. The present indebtedness of the great European countries to the United States is carried on the Treasury books as follows: Great Britain, \$4,277,000,000; France, \$2,047,274,777; Italy, \$1,621,125,000; Belgium, \$243,445,000; Russia, \$187,727,700. Large credits have been granted also to Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, Greece and Liberia.

### Congress Alone Can Act.

In reaffirming the policy of Secretary Glass, Mr. Houston made it understood that if the United States decides to take up the question of European relief in a serious way the authority must come from additional acts of Congress. No statement regarding the withholding of the unused balance of the previous authorization was made except that it was thought the advances already made were all that the Treasury could stand. It was computed by experts of the Treasury Department that the foreign currencies cannot possibly be expected to make good their interest payments on short terms and the Treasury Department will favor extension of the obligations. With interest at 5 per cent, the total income from the foreign credit of the United States will be about \$470,000,000, which is considered a figure below the reach of countries recuperating from the strain of war.

If the deferred payments can be arranged the income will be about \$230,000,000 a year. This payment can be met by the debtor nations without impairing their finances, it is felt.

### Long Term Payments Opposed.

Considerable opposition has developed in Congress over proposals for long term payments of the foreign loans. Recommendations are now being prepared by Treasury officials in an effort to present an acceptable solution of the problem, but not much hope is held that long extensions will be favored. The chief opposition has been centered against the suggestion, semi-officially advanced, to charge off the interest on the deferred loans.

The attitude of the Treasury Department is for granting the European nations at least three years before demanding the first payment of interest. The burdens of the reconstruction period may be lightened effectively in this way, it is held, and there may be fewer demands for further American aid if this policy is pursued.

### SCRYMSEY LEFT \$2,923,740.

His Widow Will Receive Income From \$2,423,784 for Life.

An appraisal of the estate of James A. Scrymsey, former president of Mexican Telegraph Company, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court by the State Comptroller. It shows that he left a gross estate of \$2,923,740, and that his widow, Mary A. Scrymsey, will receive the income for life from \$2,423,784. After her death St. Luke's Hospital and the American Red Cross will share equally the principal of the fund. The decedent had 2,946 shares of stock in the Mexican Telegraph Company, which were appraised at \$1,913,312. The appraiser found that the average yearly profits of the company amounted to \$887,923 and estimated the good will of the company at \$889,946. Mr. Scrymsey died in April, 1918. He left \$109,282 in cash, \$9,884 in Liberty bonds, silver and paintings valued at \$15,000 and jewelry valued at \$335. His 1,297 shares in the Central and South American Telegraph Company were appraised at \$450,149.

### COLOMBIAN ENVOYS HOSTS.

Better Trade Relations Urged at Banquet to Bankers.

The promotion of harmonious trade relations and continued good feeling between this country and the Republic of Colombia were prominently brought out at a banquet last evening in the Waldorf-Astoria given to a group of local bankers and merchants by the Colombian delegation to the Pan-American financial conference.

Dr. Pomplino Guzman, Minister of Finance of Colombia, presided and made the principal address. Prof. W. R. Shufeldt of Columbia University also spoke. Prominent among those present were James A. Nelson, vice-president of the Mercantile Bank of America; Alfred Meyer, Jr., general manager of the Mercantile Bank of America; E. A. de Lima, President of Battery Park National Bank; George M. Shriver, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and John Henry Hammond of Brown Bros.



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## MINE OFFICIALS MAY BE PLACED IN ARREST

Warrants Are Expected for Trouble With Scranton Police

SCRANTON, Pa., March 10.—Arrest of officials of the Peoples Coal Company, owners of the Oxford colliery in West Scranton, where Mayor A. T. Connell and a force of policemen attempted to force an entrance to-day to investigate alleged illegal mining, is under consideration by the city authorities. Following a conference this afternoon between the Mayor, his cabinet and the five policemen who have been inspecting the mine workings, it was announced that warrants probably would be issued for Frank P. Christian, president, and John G. Hayes and George E. Stevenson, consulting engineers.

Policemen who were on duty at the mine were withdrawn late this afternoon after Engineer Carl Rittenhouse, who disappeared into the depths of the mine early in the morning, made his